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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT	
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The foreign delegation [redacted] arrived at Mogosoia Station in Bucharest on 2 August 1953 for the Youth Festival. A reception committee was on hand, among which were representatives of the RPR Central Committee who gave welcoming speeches. The delegation was assigned to two quarters, one section at the Agri-Technical Institute on Marasti Street opposite Kiselleff beach. 25X1
2. The opening day of the Festival the delegation was confronted with a heavy schedule of activities. Once shown their lodging, the young people were transported by busses to the new stadium where, tired and weak after 36 hours of traveling, several of the delegates fainted. The processing, more speeches by members of the Rumanian Government, and initial festivities continued for seven hours (1400 to 2100 hours). At the end of this time, the foreigners were returned to the bus station and had a rather long wait that gave them time to converse with some neighboring inhabitants. At 2130 hours the delegates were driven slowly through the downtown streets of Bucharest where immense crowds greeted them with unimaginable cheering. Peace and friendship (Pace si prietenie) was heard everywhere; the busses were practically lifted off the ground; the people caught hold of the delegates' arms and threw them flowers; the scene was described as being hysteria. The following day almost no one paid any attention to them. This was explained by the fact that trainloads of Communist Party activists were brought into Bucharest from the provinces for the express purpose of creating a cheering welcome and thus show the so-called joy of the Bucharest population. Even at their arrival at Mogosoia Station the delegation observed a very long train filled with youth from the city of Stalin. (Brasov).

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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3. The following days of the Festival were busy with visits to cultural establishments or sport circles, and with "friendship meetings" with young Rumanian peasants from Transylvania and the Banat who recited their stories as if they had memorized them. They said that their situation in Rumania was very good; that the condition of the peasants had improved; that there was some electricity in the houses; that they could all read and write; and that the Rumanian Government was putting machines and tractors at their disposal.
4. Attendance at various expositions was required, among which were "Young Woman's Day" parade and "Rumanian Youth Day" parade. The delegation was made to line the streets before noon, and after several hours the procession began coming from downtown as usual. The participants were transported by bus to the Piata Victoriei, and the parade started off in the direction of the Piata Stalin where the grand stand was set up for government members and invited guests. Every evening there was a general fraternization in the city on the Piata Universitatii or at the Parcul Stalin, where the people danced to music broadcast over loud speakers set up ten meters apart. At each parade the people were excited to the point of general hysteria and speeches were shouted through the loud speakers until they were eventually taken up by the agitators. Thus, in a short time spontaneous demonstrations were going on. 25X1
- the loudest shouters were standing in the foreground while the throngs to the rear appeared only curious and didn't open their mouths. Some of the spectators spoke with the delegates in public and mocked the loud speakers that made so much noise and disturbed the peace even on Sunday. There was hardly a street in which speeches on the struggle for peace and friendship could not be heard.
5. The largest demonstration [redacted] was the farewell demonstration 25X1 on 16 August at the Piata 28 Martie. The various delegations had met that afternoon on the Piata Stalin where they were placed in alphabetical order from this spot to the Piata Victoria. Around 1800 hours they turned in two columns toward the center of the city and marched for two hours to the Piata 28 Martie. The route, especially Boulevard General Magheru, was crowded with curious people who cheered the national costumes. All Bucharest seemed to be on its feet. As usual, the loud speakers were making so much noise that one could hardly hear himself think. The delegates shouted greetings, "Pace si prietenie", but the echo this time was much feebler than it had been on their arrival. An order had been issued to block all the exit roads, and very few people succeeded in slipping through the line. Eventually the delegation took their places on the Piata 28 Martie, while the Patriarch in a costume of ceremonial white, and members of the Government made their appearance. 25X1
- [redacted] the arrival of the Patriarch in a large limousine. Police and military 25X1 cordons had been thrown around the entire square where identity cards were checked several times. The demonstration ended close to midnight with dancing in the street, mostly the favorite Rumanian dance, "Perinita".

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